Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Black Crook.

AMBERG THEATRE-8:15-Die Fliedermaus.

AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY-9 a. n.
p. m.-Lean Exhibition.

BIJOU THEATRE-5:20-Hoss and Hoss. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-The Crust of Society. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until 10 p. m.

The Dore dallery-8:30-Concert.

CABINO-8:15-The Gendeller.

COLUMBUS TREATRE-8-A Mad Bargain. DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-Twelfth Night.
EDEN MUSEE-The World in Wax.
ENPIRE TREATRE-6:15-The Girl I Left Behind Me. PIETH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Diplomacy.

GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Giroffe-Giroffa. GARDEN THEATRE—3:15—Girofe-Girofa-GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—As You Like It. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—8—Cordela's Aspirations. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Seatlet Letter. HOYTS MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Trip

to Chinatown. THEATRE-8:15-Americans Abroad. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2-8-Bainum & Bailey's

Circus.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL-8:15-

Piano Recital.

MUSIC HALL-8-Operatic Concert.

PALMER'S THEATRE-5:20-Lady Windermero's Fan. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-The Sportsman. STAR TREATRE-8:15-Erother John. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-2-S-Vaudeville. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Joseph. 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-The Dazzler.

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Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribuna

POUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1893.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The steamer Coventry, which arrived missing steamer Naronic floating on the Banks of Newfoundland. — A report that French troops had been landed at San Domingo caused excitement in Madrid. - Premier Giolitti made a report to the Chamber of Deputies on the Italian bank scandals. = It is expected that the German Reichstag will be dissolved in the latter part of April. —— Arguments for the defence were continued in the Panama trials. —— Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the world of London.

Congress.-The Senate in session. The nominations of James B. Eustis, to be Minister to bermany; John E. Risley, to be Mirister to Denthe Seventh Judicial District, and Wade Hampton, to be Commissioner of Railroads, were received. Mesers, Eustis's and Hampton's were con-

Domestic .- Judge Ricks did not go to Toledo, and the cases of the seven Lake Shore engineers and firemen went over; the engineers of the Cleveland division may strike. Controller Campbell made a report to the Legislature on the expenses of the State World's Fair Commission. = Ex-Representative Blount sailed from San Francisco for Horolulu, on the revenue cutter Rush, on his special mission to Hawaii. The reciple of Pittsfield, Mass., gave a reception nor of ex-Senator and Mrs. Dawes. City and Suburban .- Recorder Smyth resen-

enced Carlyle W. Harris, the date of his execution being fixed in the week beginning May 8. Penjamin H. Field was buried. - The anding of the Naronie's life-boats was general's accepted as evidence that the vessel had sunk Meetings of New-York Central stockhold ore were called to take action relative to extendthe road's connections. - The Cathedral trustees protested against the proposed rapid ad in Tenth-ave. === The lease of the Metropolitan Opera House was secured by Hebry E. Abbey. —— Stocks were duk, and after the demand from the shorts crused prices weakened and ended generally lower; money ranged from 6 to 4 per cent; foreign exchange was higher but

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: More of less cloudiness, and perhaps showers; warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 45 degrees: lowest, 34; average, 37 7-8.

Despite his Anti-Snapper proclivities, Robert A. Maxwell was confirmed by the Senate yesterday as Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General. evidently without objection from any Senator. Senators Hill and Murphy apparently see the om of not antagonizing the new Administration, at this stage of the proceedings at all

It was an extraordinary scene in the Court of General Sessions yesterday when Carlyle W. Harris, under sentence of death, spoke for an hour and a half, justifying himself and condemning those through whose evidence and forts he was convicted. An address delivered ism. Of course Harris had no intention of moving the stern-faced Recorder, whose deon had already been rendered; he must have oken to relieve his mind and for effect on be public and on the Executive. He showed remarkable self-restraint, and spoke with fluency, but not with force. The Recorder fixed week of May 8 for the carrying out of the Meantime strong appeals will be ade to Governor Flower in behalf of the condemned man. In one sense the position of the Governor will be more trying than that of the Recorder lately was, since the latter had only the law and the facts to consider, and was forced to disregard all personal feeling.

Before leaving San Francisco for Honolulu resterday ex-Congressman Blount told some inthings about the purpose of his visit the islands and the reasons why he was cted for this mission. It would appear from his stotements that Mr. Cleveland is anxious to get first-hand information from both whites and tives as to their feeling as regards annexation, and also an opinion from his commissioner

a part of the United States. Mr. Blount hopes to them. A new constitution has been adoptto complete his work in two months, but it ed. It is the best that the Republican organmay require a longer time. In any case no ization of New-York ever has possessed. The action in reference to the islands is likely to be lines upon which it is drawn are broad and taken for a considerable period.

nominations to the Senate yesterday, and though they will provoke considerable curiosity in his own party we think that, on the whole, Democrats ought to be pretty well satisfied with them. They are sure to feel that the list might have been longer to advantage, but they will not fail to observe that none but Democrats have been put on guard. Moreover, the principle on which the prizes were allotted is quite intelligible. The President may have committed a slight irregularity in keeping Senators ignorant of his intentions; as, for example, in the case of Mr. Risley, of New-York City and New-Rochelle, who gets the mission, or at least the nomination, to Denmark. But this may have been a mere inadvertence, for Mr. Risley frankly acknowledged yesterday afternoon that while he thought highly of Mr. Cleveland he was also prepared to say with Mr. Hill that he was a Democrat. With the appointment of ex-Chancellor Runyon, of New-Jersey, to the German mission nobody can find The delegation from his own State profault. posed him, and the whole country will ratify the choice. The nomination of General Wade Hampton as Railread Commissioner and that of ex-Senator Eustis as Minister to France, both of which were confirmed at once, will likewise give general satisfaction, though "The New-York Evening Post' refuses to condone a criticism which Mr. Eustis passed on President Cleveland eight years ago.

LOOK TO THE CROTON.

It is perhaps too much to expect that the citizens of this town, accustomed as they are to Tammany misrule, should take any more than a languid interest in the schemes which the ruling powers are pushing through the Legislature at Albany for enriching themselves at the expense of taxpayers and intrenching of the organization upon all corporate and moneyed interests is so strong, the alliance with the saloons and all the haunts of vice and crime is so intimate and interdependent, and the indifferentism of the average voter outside these classes so absolute and immovable, that the rulers here and at Albany seem able to carry out any scheme, however corrupt or audacious, without disturbing so much as the surface of public opinion. And these conditions appear to be growing more tense; the grip grows tighter, the alliance between lawmakers and lawbreakers more open and shameless, and the indifference of the public to the situation more fixed and positive. Last year it was possible to interest our citizens in a hostile demonstration against the Central Park driveway, the effect of which was to force the Legislature to take the back track and defeat the scheme. It is doubtful if the same thing could be done now. Tammany is stronger. The leaders are bolder. They are carrying things more in the "What are you going to do about it?" style, If anything could arouse public opinion and

evoke a popular demonstration that would arrest attention at Albany it is the manner in which the Tammany people have rushed through the bill providing for the purchase of men, reported having seen two lifeboats of land in the Croton Valley for the ostensible purpose of protecting the water supply, but really to furnish speculative opportunities for Tammany leaders and favorites. In the passage of this bill no beed whatever has been given to the action of the Academy of Medicine of this city or the opinions of some of our most eminent physicians-men who cannot be charged with any selfish motive, but who are moved, as every one knows, by disinterested public spirit and regard for the public health. Through them public attention has been called France: Theodore Runyun, to be Minister to to the present alarming condition of the Croton watershed and the dangers which threaten the from the point of view of men whose profession it is to trace scientifically and accurately diseases and epidemics to their causes and their sources. They tell us that the condition of the Craton watershed, with its drains, sewers, slaughter-houses and other abominations pouring a constant flood of pollution straight into the pipes which supply the city with water, is to-day a constant menace to the health of the people and to human life. They have asked in the name of humanity that some step be taken to remedy this state of affairs? that the Legislature do something about it that will be effective. And they have been told in a jaunty way by the men who see nothing in the situation but opportunities for real estate speculation that they are "getting into polities," and have been carelessly turned off.

Two things seem certain: One is that nothing will be done by the Legislature unless public opinion, aroused by the sense of danger, shall make itself felt at Albany. The other is that if the existing conditions continue, nothing short of a miracle will prevent the city, and possibly the country, being devastated by pestilence during the coming summer. The danger of invasion by cholera from abroad through inefficient and incompetent quarantiae administration excites just apprehension, but that is of small consequence compared with the menace of a water supply through which one diseased person in the Croton Valley may distribute cholera germs in the most effective -indeed, the only effective-way to our entire population. This is not a matter of politics: it is much more than a matter of morals; it is a question of life and death. These Tammany speculators and their Albany creatures are fooling with it. They ought to be made to treat it seriously, and listen to serious advice from competent professional men in whose knowledge and skill as well as their disinterestedness the public has confidence. On this point we commend the interview with Dr. Roosevelt in another column to the serious attention of all citizens. We have no wish to excite unnecessary alarm, but we sincerely besuch circumstances is not subject to crit- lieve that the present condition of our water supply is such as to call aloud for prompt and energetic action. If anything can arouse the public from its careless indifference, a knowledge of the facts that have been brought out on this subject ought to do it.

NOW FOR LOCAL REPUBLICAN WORK. During the last few months THE TRIBUNE has criticised the local Republican managers in terms more or less severe. This was not an agreeable task to perform. It is much pleasanter to commend than to criticise one's friends; but to have adopted any other course than the one pursued would have left THE TRIBUNE open to the charge of unfaithfulness to its duty as a journal devoted to the true interests of the party. The Republican organization in most of the Assembly districts was governed by a narrow, short-sighted policy, and one that kept hundreds of loyal Republicans from participating in the active work of the party. This fact was pointed out and a change for the better was insisted upon.

concerning the desirability of making Hawaii | the party leaders in a manner most creditable generous. Every vestige of the close corporation tendencies that have marred the organ-President Cleveland sent several important ization and prevented the growth of Republicanism in this city has been swept away. thoroughly radical are the changes from the old methods that any Republican who now refrains from identifying himself with his district association can offer no plea for his inactivity except his own unwillingness or in-

difference. We congratulate President Smith, Chairman Patterson and their associates upon the results of their labors, and we urge the Republicans of New-York to show a practical appreciation of what has been done to accelerate the party's progress by uniting in the great work of building up an organization that will be, in every way, worthy of the 125,000 loyal Republican voters of this municipality.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

Labor has rights, but the public have rights also. This is the meaning, in a few words, of the order by Judge Ricks which has startled and excited the whole world of organized labor. In a single sentence the coercive power of labor organizations, their power to maintain a monopoly of labor in a particular department, is swept away. It is nonsense to say, as some representatives of organized labor do, that the principles of this order turn labor into servitude. The worker is free, but he is not free to destroy the property of others, or to deprive the public of facilities necessary to its com-

merce. By the best lawyers it is admitted that this order involves new principles. No precedent is found for it. The right of the worker to stop work when he pleases has not been disputed. Yet work in any capacity is a service to the public, for which payment is made on the implied condition that the service shall be faithful and continuous. Each individual worker has a right to stop work when he sees fit, themselves permanently in power. The grip but the whole body of workers have no right to stop if, by so doing, they deprive the public of necessary facilities for the transaction of its

This springs from the universally admitted principle that no man has the right to use his own freedom against the interests of civilized society. He is free, but not free to deprive others of their freedom. He can do what he will with his own-with his own time or labor -but that does not give him the right to rob others of their property, or time, or labor. Beause each individual obtains his employment and the wages thereto attached by reason of the public necessity for such service as he can render, he binds himself when he enters into such an employment to serve the public with reasonable fidelity. There is no slavery in this doctrine. The wage-carner can demand justice, and can insist upon it to the utmost, and he can transfer his time and labor to any other corporation or any other kind of occupation whenever he chooses. But he has no right to be idle for the express purpose of coercing civilized society to grant any demand he may make. He accepts a responsible duty to the public when he applies for and gets a position as brakeman, or switchman, or engineer, and he is bound first of all not to conspire against the public interest in order to force anybody

to grant his demand. The order of Judge Ricks opens a new chanter in the long history of conflicts between capital and labor. It puts upon the laborer a share of the responsibility for all losses which society may suffer, if he conspires with others to deprive society of necessary facilities for its industry and its trade. At a railroad station in Ohio 300 men are employed in working up material which comes over a Michigan railroad. On their labor depends the livelihood of 300 families. If they are deprived of opportunity to earn wages, suffering and possibly starvation may come to hundreds of women and children. ate of affairs, and A railroad worker in Michigan, if he conspires necessary materials to these 300 workers in Ohio, inflicts upon them a wrong which he has no right to inflict for his personal gain. He is under such circumstances that hundreds of wives and children will be deprived of their subsistence.

LOSS OF THE NARONIC.

The loss of the Naronic has not proved a sholly inexplicable mystery of the sea like the disappearance of the President in 1841. It has seemed incredible that so fine a steamer could have gone down while traversing a lane of ocean traffic that is crowded with shipping without leaving behind wreckage to tell the melancholy story of her fate. A glimmer of light has been thrown upon the disaster by the discovery of two of her lifeboats, and it is not impossible that a portion of the crew has been rescued by a sailing vessel. The boats were sighted by the steamer Coventry on March 4. r twenty-one days after the Naronic left Liverpool. One was floating keel upward, and there was evidence that they had not been long affoat. The wieckage indicates the locality where the steamer went down. It was south by west of Sable Island, and ninety miles south of the western track of steamers plying between Liverpool and New-York. There is at east ground for hope that the occupants of the boats were taken off by some vessel which has not yet arrived at her European destination.

The Naronic was due in New-York about February 21. The lifeboats were discovered eleven days afterward. From the date of the sighting and the locality of the wreckage it is probable that the steamer was disabled in midocean, drifted out of her course, and finally was abandoned. Whether the machinery broke down and left her unmanageable in terrible weather and a dangerous sea, or she struck another ship or an iceberg and her compartments gradually filled and carried her down, remains an interesting matter for conjecture. The topmast sighted by the steamer Chicago on March 13 eighty miles from the wreckage seen by the Coventry could not have belonged to the Naronic, since it was not of steel; but it may have been wreckage from a vessel that ran her down. The Naronic was a new ship, built on the most approved plan in the famous Belfast shippard of Harland & Wolff, where the most seaworthy steamships now affoat are constantly launched. There was no better freight steamer on the Atlantic. It does not seem probable that a vessel provided with twin screws and compartments and the best life-saving apparatus could have sunk suddenly and without a protracted struggle on the part of the officers and crew to keep her affoat. If the boats had been recently occupied when discovered by the Coventry, it would seem a safe inference that she was adrift in a disabled condition for several days, and was abandoned only after every possible effort had been made to keep her above water. The condition of the wreckage, with mast and oars lashed and thrown out to keep the lifeboat's head to the wind, indicates a desperate struggle on the part of a portion of

the crew to remain affoat in a dangerous sea. It is exceedingly gratifying to acknowledge that this demand has been complied with by attention from the superior character of the

White Star freight service and the mystery enveloping her fate. It is a practical evidence of the improvement of the merchant fleet that the shipwreck of ocean steamers in midocean should now occur so rarely as to be somewhat of a novelty. Fifteen years ago it was a tension than they were when the bill was passed common thing for a freight steamer to leave permitting a big Tammany real-estate speculation port and never again to be heard from. There was then a large class of small English steamers, built for freighting and not exceeding 1,500 tons. Although classed high at the Lloyds, they were apparently an extra-hazardous risk, since so many of them were lost, and seldom under extraordinary conditions of weather. The attention of underwriters and shipbuilders was finally directed to the subject. and this class of craft was sharply criticised as being too low in the water and as having too little engine power for safety. The construction of superior freight steamers, like the Naronic, of great tonnage and with improved machinery, marked an advance upon an oldfashioned merchant marine which had been condemned for being improperly designed and inadequately manned. For this reason it is greatly to be hoped that additional light will be east upon the circumstances of the disaster, and that survivors will be brought into port. If the Naronic had been an ordinary ocean tramp her loss would have been unimportant, except to the owners and underwriters, and to the families of officers and crew. As she was most scientifically constructed and well officered and manned, there will be much to learn from her fate if the story be ever intelligently told.

BUFFALO AND PRIZE-FIGHTING.

It is evident that included in the population of Buffalo are some people-we trust there are not many of them-who fail to be inspired by the genuine Buffalo spirit. We mean by the genuine Buffalo spirit the spirit which constantly is at work carrying out or thinking up projects which are calculated to promote the prosperity of that thriving and energetic city. Buffalo has made rapid strides during the last decade, and by common consent has a great future before her. The anti-Buffalo Buffalonians are those who lately were busy endeavoring to seeme the Corbett-Mitchell prizetight for Buffalo. It was reported that the scheme had taken tangible form; that a provisional lease had been executed of the Exposition Bui'ding, which will scat 20,000 people; that in case the Buffalo Athletic Club would not back the scheme the old Eric County Athletic Club might be revived for that purpose. It was added that "the scheme to bring the contest to Buffalo has taken a firm hold. and guarantees of funds sufficient to outbid other competitors are already assured."

All this had a bad look. It was a menace to the weal of Buffalo; it was well calculated to arrest her prosperity. It is gratifying. therefore, to learn that measures have been in--tituted by the authorities of that city which will debar the prize-fighters from disgracing it. The Buffalo Athletic Club has been informed by the Buffalo police authorities that the fight cannot take place within Buffalo's limits. It is not to the credit of the club that it was necessary for these authorities to take such action : but now that it has been taken it is to be prehat organization or any other to carry out the horoughly discreditable original intention. Certainly there is no better way to injure the cause of legitimate, healthy athletic sports than by connecting them with prize-lighting. "The Buffalo Courier" frankly states that "it mattered little whether the Buffalo authorities were s blind as bats, the Governor would not have permitted the contest to preceed." This presents the Governor in a praiseworthy light, but it is gratifying to believe that the Buffalo authorities on their own motion, out of their own sense of public duty, refused to countenance

the prize-fighters. The prize-fight is an unalloyed nuisance. It is without a redeeming feature. It is no more deserving of encouragement than the cholera. Its exponents are the enemies of good citizenship, since their influence is degrading. The spectacle of two human beings each doing his best to pound the other-for a handsome consideration-into a state of insensibility is revolting. Prize-fighters must be made to underfree to quit work. But he is not free to quit stand that there is no place in the State of death of the late President Hayes, has ordered the New-York where they will be allowed to enall over the United States. Prize-fighting is inconsistent with the progress of civilization. It deserves only extermination.

> "The Kingston Freeman" is disposed to discredit the report that George H. Bush, of Ulster, is making an effort to gain possession of the scat in the Assembly to which the people of the district elected the Republican candidate, Mr. Louisbury. Well, of course, Mr. Bush was fairly and squerely beaten-but that fact does not count for much with the bosses now running the Demo eratic machine at Albany. Whether it counts for much with Mr. Bush will soon be determined.

> Republican voters and all good citizens of the 1Xth Senate District should not fail to take part in the election of the late Senator Hagan's successor to-day. Tammany Hall has made a characteristic selection for the office. Mr. Cunningham is a wealthy contractor. His chief claim for consideration is his record as a generous campaign contributor. His absolute devotion to the interests of the Wigwam is beyond question, and, if elected, he would be a typical Tammany official, knowing no obligations of office, except those imposed on him by the political oligarchy that die tated his nomination. The Republicans, on the other hand, have chosen a young man, poor in comparison with his opponent, but possessing an excellent character and the requisite ability to fill the office creditably, who would go to Albany as a servant of the people, and who could be relied on to guard their interests against the horde of bandits that now swarm in the Capitol. There never was a time in the legislative history of the State when such men as Mr. Montgomery were needed more in the Senate than at present, and we urge every honest voter in the district, re pardless of partisan considerations, to vote for

Oh, yes, the spring is coming-provided, of course, that the world does not fulfil the prediction of a gifted prophet and come to an end in the course of a few weeks.

The gift of more than a square mile of land in Southern Indiana to the American National Red Cross Society has been accepted as a matter of course, and Miss Clara Barton, the president, has written an appreciative letter to Dr. Joseph Gardner, of Bedford, Ind., who has made the generous gift. She points out that this tract will be, by international agreement, the one piece of neutral ground on the Western Hemisphere, since not less than forty nations are pledged to hold the stores and property of the Red Cross neutral in case of war. This shows how widely extended are the operations of the society, and what a force in behalf of humanity it has become. This eligible plot of ground is to be used as its headquarters in the United States

The descent of office-seekers upon Washington probably not viewed with unmixed satisfaction
Mr. Cleveland and Reciprocity.—Watts-I wonder
how Cleveland stands on the reciprocity question?
Potts-Oh, he's all right on that score. If the oldline Democrats will only let him alone he is willing is probably not viewed with unmixed satisfaction by Mr. Cleveland. But, after all, it seems to sup-

Buzzard's Bay. Then he had the bay without any buzzards, now he is having the buzzards with out any bay.

Are the rights of the public to be respected to any greater extent in reference to the Elm-st. exin the Croton valley under the guise of protecting the water supply of the city? Fortunately, some complications have arisen regarding the change of grade in certain streets, which may block the vicious bill permitting the city officials to seize private property ad libitum whenever and wherever in their wisdom they deem it proper. Do the property-owners of this city realize what a tremendous power will be put in the hands of Tammany Hall if this bill is passed? They should bestir themselves vigorously and at once to prevent the consummation of the threatened outrage.

It was in its first edition yesterday that "The New-York Evening Post" "pointed with pride" to the fact that Mr. Cleveland had sent in "but a beggarly sixteen names to the Senate" for con-firmation. In its second edition it printed the names of twenty-eight more sent in on Monday. It was just in time.

The organization of a Kindergarten Association in Washington is in line with similar movements in other cities, and will meet with the approval and sympathy of intelligent people everywhere One of its objects is to secure the establishment of kindergartens as a part of the public school system of the District of Columbia. A number of well-known ladies are interested in this movement, and as Mrs. Cleveland is an officer of the New-York Kindergarten Association it is reasonable to expect her hearty co-operation in the work undertaken at the capital Every kindergarten established is a centre of moral forces, and will reduce the tendency to crime and brutality in the younger members of the rising generation.

The National Democratic platform contained no pledge on the subject of Civil Service Reform beyond a reaffirmation of the platform of 1876.—(The Albany

It is maladroit for "The Argus" to make a reference to Civil Service Reform. For by so doing it recalls the fact that on the uncontradicted testimony of Mr. Riley, until recently Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission of this State, Governor Flower is to be regarded as a decided enemy of Civil Service Reform.

PERSONAL.

By the retirement of A. P. Hitchcock from the ditorship of "The Norwich Bulletin" last week, no only Connecticut but all New-England is the loser He is a journalist whose character and courtesy, as well as force and sagnetty, have been recognized be youd the borders of the Nutmeg State by his fellow craftsmen. He has done good service to the Republican party in several campaigns; his scientific publican party in several campagits, his scientificand literary attainments and breadth of view made him a good all-around newspaper roan, and he possesse: sterling personal qualities that fit him for companionship with cultivated and independent minds. It is a matter of wide regret that certain fittal duties take him from active professional work for a time.

Congressman Brechluridge took a scholarly friend Professor Maurice Kirby, of Louisville, up to the White House the other day, according to "The Courier-Journal," to present him to the President. There was some confusion in the room at the time, and the more inexperienced of the Kentuckians evidently be-came "rattled." Mr. Cleveland graciously extended his hand as Mr. Breckingidge performed the introduc tion, but the Professor reciprocating in a hesitating way, observed: "I beg pardon, but I didn't catch the "The Courier Journal" declares that th President shared in the general hugh. Professor Kirby recovered blinself, however, quickly enough to say that he did not recognize the President as the after was much smaller than he appeared in his

William Whiting, of Holyoke, once Mayor of that city, for six years a Congressman and long one of the leading paper manufacturers of New England, has been thought about as a Gubernatorial possibility since Mr. Halle announced that he would not be a candidate again.

The marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the Princess Marie Louise of Parma will take place on April 10, in the Villa Planore, near Pietra Santa Viarcegio. A series of brilliant entertainments will procede and follow the wedding, which is attracting more attention in Europe than any event of the kind in many years. The engagement was celebrated with great pomp a few days ago.

Great excitement has been caused in Moscow by the discovery that Mme. Waruara Michailowna Kar enina, sister of the famous author, M. Dostozensky had not died a natural death, but had been murdered by one of her servants. The object of the crime was to obtain possession of a small fortune kept in the house by the widow.

According to "The Boston clobe" Don M. Dickinson is a candidate for the Presidency, and that's why he does not want to take office under the present Administration.

The Government of Paraguay, on hearing of the New-York where they will be allowed to en-gage in their vile occupation. It is earnestly it will be remembered that Mr. Hayes acted as an to be hoped that the day is not far distant arbitrator in the question pending between the Argenwhen such contests will be absolutely prohibited time Republic and Paraguay in regard to the possession of the district and town of Villa Occidental. award was favorable to the Paraguayans, who changed the name of the place to that of Villa Hayes, and who have just given to the memory of the ex-Republi-can President of the United States a fitting tribute of their national gratitude.

Boston, March 20.-General P. A. Collins, Consulieneral of the United States at the English Capital, will sail from New-York for London two weeks from next Wednesda).

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

At a recent examination of medical students in Pennsylvania, the question was asked, "What are some of the causes of natural death?" And an carnest young man answered, "Hanging, disease

Answered.—It is not always safe to be too confident in your assertions, even to an ignorant man, for he may get the better of you in an argument. This truth was well flustrated in a story told at a recent conference on technical education in villages. One speaker, referring to the prevalent ignorance about common things, said that he once saw a laborer digging fluts in the chalk, and asked him if he thought they grew.

thought they grew.

"No," was the reply. "I don't think about it; I knows they do."

"Then place a flint on your chimney-plece, and see how much it grows in a twelvementh"

"All right, sir, and do you the same with a tater, and see how much that grows."—(Yankee Blade.

The weather will settle after Easter, but it will draw the line at Easter bonnets; papa or hubby will have to do that as usual.

New Attraction.—"Well, what is it?" asked the judge. "It's jist dis way," explained the caller who had dropped in before the opening of the court. "You see, I am boss of the dime museum 'round the corner, here, and I have been havin' the fat woman and the living skeleton git married so often that it has become what the profesh calls a frest—a chestmit, see? Now, I've been thinkin' that a divorce suit would be about the proper thing to ketch the Jaspers, and I called to see if I could git you to hold court for de trial in my place. I think I kin let you in fer 20 per cent of de gate money. Is it a go?"—(Indianapolis Journal.

Charles T. Russell, of Allegheny, Penn., announces that the millennium will surely arrive in October of 1914. We are now in the "lapping time," between the hay of the Gospel and the grass of the millennium began in October This "lapping time" of 1874, and will last forty years. During this period the kingdoms of the world will be overthrown by the Anarchists, Nibilists, Socialists and Nationalists. At the same time the Hebrews will all be in Palestine.

A Dip into the Future.—" One thing more," whis-pered the dying author.

"Yes, yes," numured the attendant, soothingly.

"When I was a young man 'The Millennium Maga-diac' accepted one of my articles."

"Yes."
"Tell my grandson that I die-hoping he may live to see it-published."—(Chicago News Record.

Says Captain Cameron in "Great Thoughts": "Africa has a bigger future than America, Australia or India. It is the richest of all, but, of course, everything depends on management. Take South America, for instance. It is very like Australia. The Europeans could bring up their children well there. The natives are very teachable. Even the hitherto wild tribes are already drilled into good police, engineers, riveters, etc. Take my word for it, Africa is the hope of the future, and will be the salvation of an overcrowded world."

to reciprocate by doing likewise.-(India Bismarck says that when we read a med we fancy we have all the maladies it des

when we read a book on morals we at once disc that our neighbors have all the faults it points "In the tete-a-tete," he remarked on anoher occ "a woman speaks aloud to a man who is indiffer her, low to the man she is near loving and keeps silence with the man she loves."

ON TO WASHINGTON! There are two thousand offices a-waitin' for the

To get their papers duly signed by all their friendly backers-For that's the number figured out as Georgia's right pre rata,
And ev'ry place is yawning wide for its persons
grata;

hustle, boys, and don't delay to file each ripe The people want their orders to obtain a swift Since last November they declared the country De-And said, "Get out!" to all the tribe of rade

Don't hesitate to make demand-the prize is you The victory that sent "The Hat" from out the Wain House spinning; And since you've got "a friend at court" to help along the changes— Go up !--'till twenty hundred Georgians are on official ranges! -(Atlanta Constitution

MRS. BLAINE'S PLANS.

SHE WILL LEASE THE WASHINGTON HOUSE THE FAMILY TO VISIT EUROPE.

Washington, March 20 (Special).—Mrs. Blaine has decided to lease her Washington home on Lafayeta Square. The house will be leased, furnished, probably for a term of years. Mrs. Blaine, Miss Blaine and Miss Dodge will leave Washington on May 1 for Augusta, where they will open the Blaine house, On June 3 Mrs. Blaine, Miss Blaine and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch will sail for Europe and spend the summer abroad. Miss Dodge will not go with them. she will devote herself to writing the life of Mr. Blaine. It was to Miss Dodge that Mr. Blaine gave all his private letters and papers-in themselves a legacy of rare value. A brilliant and strong writer, with a life-long friendship growing out of intimate acquaintance as a member of the Blaine househo for many years, Miss Dodge is, beyond all others, best qualified to give to the world the real life of the greatest statesman of his time. It is Mrs. Blaine's desire that her consin should write the life of her husband, and she has authorized Miss Dodge to de

Before returning to Washington last October. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine leased their Bar Harbor house to William D. Sloan, of New-York, who will occupy it during the coming season. After their summer abroad, therefore, Mrs. Blaine, with her daughters and son-in-law, will go to Augusta for the autumn. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Danrosch will return to their New-York home. Mrs. and Miss Blaine will return to Washington for the winter, when Mrs. Blaine will take a smaller house. It was on account of the size that Mrs. Blaine decided to give up her present house. The family is much attached to the historic "Seward house," and will not find any other Washington house so much like home. But the small family and the mourning which places them in retirement makes this large house a great care to

When Mr. Blaine purchased the Seward house be made a few changes in the original plan. The renovating was more with paint and polish than with anyvating was more with paint and poiss than was anything else. The exterior was pointed a dark, soft red, which gave the bricks their natural color, and the window shutters were painted a dark green. It is a roomy, rambling old house, with low ceilings, But Mr. Blaine made the interior one of the most beautiful in Washington. It is a doubt house, and the drawing-room, which is on the second floor, extends across the whole front, with its outlook in Lafayette square; the woodwork is everywhere finished in white ename! and relieved in delicate lines of gold. It is a house of many windows, and gives the impression of cheer and similgat in every room. There is never a remembrance of a sembre shade in furniture or draperies, and no thought of anything too fine for every-day use. It is in the best sense of the term a beautiful home.

Since it is known that Mrs. Blaine will lease her house, "new people" are wondering if it will not be again a "Cabinet house." The secretary of War is most freely mentioned as the probable tenant during the present Administration. Colonel Lamont is, among all the Cabinet officers, nearest to the President in personal relations. If the "Seward house," which is just across the street from the White House, he would be the President's nearest neighbor. thing else. The exterior was painted a dark, soft

ADDING TO THE CITY CLUB'S COMMITTEE.

In spite of the fact that all the persons whose accepts ances to loin the committee to appear before the Mayor on the City Club's application for the removal of Street on the City Club's application for the removal of Street Commissioner Brennan, had been informed that the presentation of these charges had been postponed until Monday afternoon. April 3, atout 160 more came to the place of unceting, in Parlor L, of the Astor House, yesterlay, between 2 and 3 p. m., expecting to go before the Mayon Among those who called and were added to the committee were Jacob H. Schiff, George Haven Putnam, Charles P. Bestwick, Dr. Heary D. Chapin, of the Academy of Medicine: Dr. Luts F. Sass, Dr. F. LeRoy Satterlee, Dr. Kenneth F. Junor, Dr. Alexander Hadden, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Dr. Sarah French, Richard M. Montgemery, Thomas F. Hanners, Frederick W. Penbody, A. Shirland, Ir., Henry P. Starbuck, Gerrard Irvine Whitehead, G. F. Victor, J. W. Warner, S. L. H. Ward, J. Leveland, J. Balcom Shaw, T. A. Wilcox, Clark Brooks, J. P. Lewitte, Alexander V. Campbell, W. Dennett, H. L. Taylor, Charles S. Patters H. Martin, W. C. Kammerer, the Rev. Ma II. Martin, W. C. Kammerer, the Rev. Madison C. Vigitance League; Benjamin F. Carpenter, Henry D. Chapin, Walter Allen, H. D. Sedgwick, David P. Hall, H. C. Dart, Clarence B. Ashley, Joseph A. Weish, W. F. Cotin and Charles P. Latting.

EVENING SCHOOL LECTURES ON CHOLERA. The committee on evening schools of the Board of Education, of which Miles M. O'Brien is chairman, has determined upon a timely move. In order to add to the value of the free lecture course this season, they have authorized an extra series of lectures on the authorized an extra series of lectures on the "Nature, Treatment and Prevention of Cholera," Dr. Henry M. Leipziger has arranged for the lectures, some of which will be delivered in German, Italian and Hebrew. The lectures to be given this week are as follows: Tomorrow evening, at Grammar School 27, No. 208 East.

Forty-second-st., by Dr. F. A. Lyons; at Grammar School 23, No. 416 West Twenty-eighth-st., by Dr. J. E. New-23, No. 416 West Twenty-eighth-st., by Dr. J. E. Now-comb; at the Hebrew Institute, by Dr. Louis Fisher. Thursday, March 23, at Grammar School 51, No. 523 West Forty-fourth-st., by Dr. W. C. Phillips, Priday, March 24, at Grammar School 15, No. 728 East Priday, by Dr. Henry W. Berg; at Grammar School 82, Seventieth-st, and Pirst-ave., by Dr. J. E. Newcomb; at Grammar School 83, No. 216 East One-hundred-and-tenth-st., of Dr. F. A. Lyons, and at Melrose Lycoum, One-hundred-and-fittieth-st, and Third-ave., by Dr. W. C. Paillips. BISHOP NEWMAN SAILS FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

Hishop John P. Newman, the Methodist Episcopal Bishop at Omaha, Neb., sailed yesterday on the steame Columbia for Colon. He will visit the South American missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He will go to the principal cities of Chili and Peru, and will then go through the Straits of Magellan, and the to Brazil. He was accompanied by Mrs. New

ANOTHER GOOD PRECEDENT FOLLOWED.

Secretary Carlisle's expressed determination to been the lighthouse service free from politics is not in any sense an advance or a reform, it is the merest acquiescence in a policy which common sense compels.

STABILITY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

From The Cleveland Leader.

In this time of scandals and popular excitement in Farts it is reassuring to the friends of free institutions to remember that the French Republic hadready lasted longer tuan any other Government which France has had in more than 100 years is still far stronger than its enemies.

BOSTON'S RECENT FIRE RECORD. From The Boston Advertiser.

From The Boston Advertiser.

The investigation which is now being made into the system should cover every branch of the service; the building inspection, the fire alarm, and the water service as well as the fire department. Boston's fire record for the past few montrs has been so disgreeful, so costly, so significant, that no protestations of innocence, no political "pulls," no bravado, no blustar, should be allowed to block the way to a sweeping stern and adequate reform, such as the people demand.

DISREGARD OF LAW, ALL THE SAME. From The Boston Herald.

"The Springfield Republican" hits the nail on the many observing that trial by mass-meeting in behalf of the defendant is only the other extreme of the horror known as Southern lynching.

FARES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

FARES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"The Chicago Tribune" fears that the railroad in neglecting to fix a reduced rate) are committing a mistake they will regret only when it is too late. They did this at the time of the Centennial in this city in 1876 and the French milroads made the same brunder in 1859. The Fair is only a week off and people are considering whether they can afford to visit it. If the railroads offer no substantial reduction in fates a large percentage of those who desire to attend will give up the idea, and when they have once surrendered it, no subsequent inducement will give up the idea, and when they have encourage them to change their plant.